



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 8, 1862.

WEEKLY, TRI-WEEKLY,  
AND  
Daily Session  
KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

The General Assembly of Kentucky will meet again on Wednesday, 12th inst., and, in all probability, will adjourn to meet again during the present year, after considering the various important measures now demanded by the peculiar condition of the country. During the session of the Legislature the Yeoman will be issued Weekly and Daily, containing full and accurate reports of the legislative proceedings of the preceding week and day, in addition to the latest news by telegraph and otherwise. During the recess of the Legislature, the Yeoman is issued Weekly and Tri-Weekly.

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Now is the time to subscribe, that the subscription may commence with the approaching session.

## Highly Important News from Europe—Threatening Attitude of Great Britain—The Blockade Question.

The foreign news by the last steamer, says the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 6th inst., will awaken profound interest and solicitude in all parts of the country. It is, perhaps, the most important intelligence that has been received from Europe since the fall of Fort Sumter. If there are any who doubt that England and France intend to interfere in our civil war, their belief will be shaken by the general tenor of this intelligence. The letter of Earl Russell, the British Foreign Secretary, to Mr. Seward, in relation to our Charleston blockade, which was alluded to in the last European news, has been published in substance in Great Britain. It is a peculiar document, being a compound of argument and of menace toward this country, and contains language which no foreign nation ever holds to another that it intends to remain on terms of amity with. It is arrogant, it is supercilious and haughty. We should much like to see the reply of Mr. Seward to this extraordinary State paper.

The English press still keeps up the same terrible volleys of denunciation of the Federal cause that distinguished it in the Trent affair. The London Post, the organ of the British Premier, more than hints that recognition of the South is at hand, and that the Southern blockade must be raised. Its Liverpool namesake is out flat-footed for this measure, which is now the great subject of political discussion in England. The general opinion of the news indicates this policy, and, if we may credit the reports, France coincides with England. Every arrival from Europe will now look for with the most intense interest. The crisis that is to determine the future of our foreign relations is evidently near at hand.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.—The above named Institution, located near this city, has its new buildings so far completed as enables it to accommodate thirty or forty additional inmates. The progress of those now attending this Institution, has been very satisfactory. The law appropriates one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the support of each pupil, the child of indigent parents; but those able to pay for the support of their children will be assessed according to their ability. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the superintendent, Dr. JAMES RODMAN, Frankfort, Ky.

Charles Talbot, Esq., of Paris Ky., for many years a resident of that town, and widely known as the landlord of the Paris Hotel, died at his home on Monday last, in the 72d year of his age.

NEW LAW.—The Legislature of Kentucky has passed a new law which requires all pensioners and guardians to take a very stringent oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The first case under the new enactment occurred yesterday at Covington, when a gentleman of Southern principles, who desired to become the guardian of a young lady, reluctantly took the oath of allegiance.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—From incomplete returns received, the Nashville Courier believes that the following gentlemen have been elected to the Confederate Congress from Kentucky: Alfred Boyd, John W. Crickett, H. E. Reed, George W. Ewing, J. S. Chrisman, T. L. Burnett, H. W. Bruce, S. S. Scott, E. M. Bruce, Robert J. Breckinridge, and J. M. Elliott.

WHAT CONSTITUTES "LOYALTY"?—The latest test of this much abused article is to stand square on the Chicago Platform, with uncovered head, and in a loud voice to swear on an "Anti-Slavery Bible," to be a faithful subject of King Sambo. All who do this are patriots and honest men; all who don't, are traitors.

Captain Desha, son of General Desha, of Cynthiana, was wounded at the battle of Drainesville, and another rebel named Barbee, who resided at Berry's Station, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, was fatally wounded in the same battle.

## [For the Yeoman.] Government Horses and Mules, &c.

We once knew a man who owned a stage line of eighty miles in length, and had on it some of the poorest horses; and the way he kept them poor was by working them on his farm between the time they come with the stage and the time to go out in again—at least the teams which came to his house.

The poor creatures were one day brought out to be put into the stage, when a wag of a boy, passing, stopped to look at them, said to the owner, "Mr., do you make horses here?" "Why do you ask such a question?" replied the owner. "Because," said the boy, "I see a number of frames set up hereabouts." We were reminded of this story by seeing several hundred horses belonging to the Government passing through Frankfort a few days since, which, it was said, were being driven to Bourbon county to have some flesh put on them.

These horses, as we understood, had been bought and taken to the pens near Louisville, and there had, by the care of Government agents, been permitted to sink away in flesh until nearly all of them are worthless for Government use during the present war.

The chapter in relation to the purchase of mules and horses for Government in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, will be an instructive one, if ever written out.

First, contracts were made at Washington, not by public advertisement for the lowest bidders, but by private arrangement, so as to give them to favorites, at prices far above any thing to justify the parties asking or the Government in giving. Contracts to take mules from Kentucky to Washington, the Government paying \$117 to \$127 for each mule, when it was notorious that thousands could be bought in Kentucky at from \$65 to \$75 a piece. Why were not agents sent to Kentucky to make the purchases, if they could not be bought nearer Washington? At the same time horses and mules were going from Kentucky to Washington, the same kind of stock was being brought from Indiana and Ohio to Kentucky.

Now and for weeks back it is reported that mules are being in the interior of Kentucky to be delivered at Cincinnati, shipped there on the Lexington and Covington railroad, and then sent back by Government agents to Lexington again, to go to General Thomas' division and elsewhere.

These circumlocutions make the Government pay for the fun to those who are pets and favorites, and we, the people, will ultimately have to foot the bills by being taxed to the extent of our whole incomes.

If the Government, instead of making investigations after the frauds have been committed, would send a vigilance committee now into Kentucky, and elsewhere, to keep the frauds from being committed, the Treasury would save greatly by it.

The army is scattered at different points in Kentucky, and has to be fed with fresh meat, in part. What has the price of beef, for example, in Louisville, to do with regulating the price in Eastern Kentucky? An individual would have the common sense, if he was buying any article for consumption, to send an agent to the nearest point where it could be had, to make the purchases. This course, however, would not serve the ends had in view by the managers of such matters.

No doubt much of the losses to the Government arises from the ignorance and carelessness of agents, as well as the frauds of contractors. As Kentucky will have a large amount to provide for to meet the debts contracted with the Banks, by the Military Board, for equipping her troops, as well as her dues to the United States, it behooves her people to look about them in earnest, and have a stop put to the awful leaks going on in making purchases and contracts for horses and mules particularly.

## ANTI-TAXATION.

OWEN COUNTY.—We are authorized to announce A. J. MASON, Esq., a candidate for County Judge of Owen county, at the next August election.

ILL.—We learn that Dr. Chambers, of Gallatin county, Ky., a political prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio, is quite sick. The Doctor was devoted in his attentions to the sick prisoners until he was himself taken down.

CHANGE IN THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF THE STATE.—The control of the State Military Board over the Kentucky troops after they have been mustered into the United States service has ceased. Hereafter all supplies will be furnished by the Government. General Buell has ordered all Kentucky regiments now in the field to be recruited up to the maximum number.

COLLECTING THE "SEESH" TAX IN ST. LOUIS.—The work of collecting the tax on secessionists in St. Louis, to support refugee Union men, goes on daily. On Wednesday a span of horses, carriage, buggy, and set of harness, were taken to satisfy five hundred dollars, levied upon George Kingsland, and a fine carriage, and a span of valuable horses to satisfy a demand for four hundred dollars, with the additional one hundred dollar penalty for non-payment, and the cost of collection, charged to Charles McLaren, late a Police Commissioner.

A Virginia woman writes to a friend at Fortress Monroe: "Tis true, the ladies have not their usual supplies of silks from France, and luxuries of every kind are very scarce; but that is hardly missed. Substantials of every kind are plenty, and the Southern people are of a very hopeful nature, and willingly endure to be deprived of their luxuries."

## A Dead Shot at Sumner, Hale, and Other Abolitionists in the Senate.

A stirring debate occurred in the Senate on the 24th inst., on the resolution to expel Senator Bright. Mr. Harris, one of the Republican Senators from New York, delivered a sharp lecture to the Abolitionists of that body. He took a dead rest at the heart of Hale and Sumner; Ben, Wade "retreated in good order;" Chandler dodged; Trumbull got out of range; Fessenden begged, and Wilson kept out of sight. We give an extract from Mr. Harris' speech. We rejoice that even Republicans are "beginning to have a proper appreciation of the Abolitionists who have done so much to bring destruction upon this country." As a Republican, we let Mr. Harris speak for himself, and we sincerely hope that he and others will keep the ball rolling, now they have got it started. He said:

"I have a little sympathy with the political sentiments of the Senator from Indiana as any other Senator on this floor. For many years I have had, above all, no sympathy for his doctrine of non-coercion. The Senator from Kentucky, I thought, with little self-complacency, congratulated himself that he had risen above the contracting and dwarfing influences of the legal profession, which sometimes operate on the minds of men, and has been able to rise to the higher sphere of what he called a large statesmanship. I might envy that Senator if I were unable to do this on a question of statesmanship; but when a Senator is on trial for crime, whatever may be his political preferences or prejudices, I feel bound to see that that Senator, if he were my bitterest foe, has fair and equal justice meted out. As I understand it, Senators are now acting as a judicial tribunal, determining upon the rights of a Senator, and they are to be governed by no such principles, sublimated as they may be, as those suggested by the Senator from Kentucky. He told us that the Senate was to be controlled by no common law or Parliamentary usage, but it was to decide whether or not the Senator on trial was unfit for parliamentary duty. It is well for this Senate that this doctrine had not been promulgated at an earlier day. IF SO, THE SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS, (MR. SUMNER), WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO HURL HIS POLISHED, BURNING SHARP AGAINST THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY, AND THE CLARION VOICE OF THE VETERAN SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE, (MR. HALE), WOULD LONG SINCE HAVE CEASED TO RESOUND IN THIS HALL, AND THERE ARE OTHER SENATORS WHO HAVE LONG BEEN SUSPECTED OF BEING TOO MUCH IMBUED WITH A CERTAIN UNHEALTHY DOCTRINE TO HAVE HELD THEIR SEATS BY ANY CERTAIN TENURE, IF THE SENATE HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO EXPEL SENATORS BECAUSE IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE SENATE, THEY WERE UNFIT FOR PARLIAMENTARY DUTY."

SOLENN WARNING.—Mr. Latham, of California, in the course of an able speech on the question of expelling Mr. Bright from the Senate, uttered these words of solemn and sad foreboding—as well as of "truth and soberness"—which the people would do well to take to heart:

Mr. Latham continued. He was opposed to the proscription of any man for political opinions. The bells of time are ringing changes fast, and the old landmarks of the Constitution are fading away. The liberty of the press is gone, and citizens are rotting in political bastilles, beyond the power of the habeas corpus. If the government would cling to the Constitution we must triumph, as sure as night succeeds day; but if not, we are on the verge of a great calamity, to be forgotten forever and ever.

## THE RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

We take the following from the Liverpool Post of the 16th ult.:

That Ministers intend to recognize the independence of the slave States may now be admitted, for, in addition to Mr. Gladstone's insinuation, we have the fact deliberately stated in the Edinburgh Review, just issued. The article is probably written by Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, and, while it denounces men and manners in the South, it declares that the independence of the Cotton States is merely a question of time, and the time is not remote, unless the Federals accomplish some great work within the next three or four months.

"Where there is no slavery, there is no rebellion. Let this be remembered."

It may also be said, where there is no money, no robberies take place. Would the Tribune, therefore, make the possession of the article a crime. Besides, when there was no Abolitionism, there was no secession, nor any trouble about negroes in the country; and when this is thoroughly crushed out, we will have some chance of regaining our former prosperity.—Bridgeport Farmer.

NO DISPATCHES FROM CAIRO LAST NIGHT.—The military authorities did not allow dispatches to be transmitted from Cairo or Paducah last night, consequently we have no later news from the Tennessee expedition than that furnished elsewhere, under date of Wednesday. It was intimated to us that we might look for important news to-day.

Cin. Gaz., 7th.

THE TREASURY EXHAUSTED.—The last million dollars left the Treasury yesterday for Kentucky to feed the troops who are fighting the enemy.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says he should not be surprised to see James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury, in room of Mr. Chase, in the next hundred days.

On and after Monday next, the Lexington and Louisville Railroad will run but one passenger train each way. The business of the road will not justify two daily trains.

The Knoxville Register states that about 200,000 hogs have been slaughtered and packed in Tennessee, for the Confederate Government.

The Bowling-Green Courier, of the 3d of February, announces, that the "Provisional Government" of Kentucky, have changed the name of Wolfe county—the county not that since established by the Legislature—to that of Zollicoffer.

The total amount of money expended by the Government for the purchase of fire arms, since the beginning of the rebellion, is twenty-two millions of dollars.

## Why Cameron was Removed.

Different reasons are assigned for the removal of Simon Cameron from the Cabinet. When he was chosen to the U. S. Senate, a few years ago, the Democrats had a small majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature—and it was charged that Cameron obtained his election by "buying up" two men elected to the Assembly as Democrats. When Cameron was urged upon Mr. Lincoln for Secretary of the Treasury, a committee of Pennsylvania Republicans went on to Springfield to protest against his appointment, for reasons which have been repeatedly stated. Mr. L. said he would give Mr. C's friends a chance to be heard. Cameron was finally assigned to the War Department—an unfortunate position, for the country, under the circumstances. If Mr. Lincoln became convinced of C's honesty, why did he not give him the place asked for? If not, why did he have him in the Cabinet at all? He yielded, as he has too often done, to the importunities of hungry and unscrupulous politicians.

Occasionally, a Republican paper will "talk right out" about the subject. In the N. Y. Times of Monday we find an article, from which we give the following extracts:

"More recent and reliable information from Washington leads us to believe that, in common with the public at large, we have been misinformed as to the real causes which led to Mr. Cameron's constrained retirement. They related entirely to his administration of the War Department, and not at all to his views upon the slavery question.

"The simple truth is, the War Department has been for the last two months, the most serious obstacle in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Unless we are entirely misinformed, Gen. McClellan has been thwarted in every possible way, and deprived of the power to carry into effect the hostile operations he had devised. He has had no cordial support from the War Department since that Department succeeded in its effort to crush Fremont. Whether this has been directly Mr. Cameron's fault, or that of the horde of greedy and unprincipled contractors by whom he has been controlled and used, is of little consequence. The fact remains, nothing whatever could be done which depended on the action of that Department, except through the corrupt and villainous scoundrels who have brought the nation to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. We are assured that for weeks Gen. McClellan demanded a full supply of ponton bridges, absolutely essential to his operations, but could not get them. That 25,000 stand of arms, the best in the world, were kept in this city for weeks, under his incessant and urgent requisition for them, because Pennsylvania contractors had not yet been able to levy their exactions upon them. And these are but two of the many instances that might be cited to the same effect. The mighty interests of the nation have been made subordinate to the greedy avarice of swindling contractors. The War Department has been virtually in the hands and at the mercy of men who care nothing for the Union, and nothing for the suffering of the people, except as they may serve their own ends, and give them a chance to enrich themselves out of the calamities of the country."

What a picture this send forth to the loyal men of the country, who have freely poured out their blood and treasure in defense of the Union! And it is undoubtedly truthful. The investigations of the Congressional Committee, and other facts, prove it. At no time has Cameron had the confidence of the people. Loud and long have they called upon the President for his removal; but until forced to turn him out by such facts as the above, he kept him at the head of the War Department. Meantime the army has remained comparatively inactive—the Treasury has been drained—valuable time has been wasted. It is idle to talk about fixing the responsibility on the greedy contractors who have hung around the War Department seeking rascally contracts by which to steal themselves rich. It justly rests upon the Administration, and cannot be shaken off. The President has absolute authority over his Cabinet, and he is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He may be "honest old Abe"—but why allow the Departments to be directly or indirectly controlled and managed by a set of men who have united with the rebels in their efforts to destroy the Government?

There is no use mincing matters; the Administration must be held responsible for this state of things; and unless there is a speedy and thorough reformation, it will entirely lose the confidence of the people. The utterly corrupt state of affairs, revealed in Congress by the friends of the Administration, incident to carrying on the war, is driving the loyal people to madness. They cannot, it is feared, successfully fight the rebels and their allies the thieves and plunderers who have been allowed to rob the Treasury. Reform—or ruin. Let the Administration choose.—The Cooperstown (N. Y.) Freeman's Journal.

## The Democratic Party Reviving.

The action of the Democrats in their State Conventions and nominations is worthy of particular attention at this time. We give to-day, in another column, their position in Indiana, and that is essentially their position all over the country. They will make no war on the President, but they will keep prominently before the people every failure and error of the administration; they will unite, so far as they can, the conservative element that supported Bell and Everett, all that has been drawn away through the drift of circumstances from the Republican ranks, the whole combining against anti-slavery and emancipation schemes. Whether they will be able to restore themselves, however, depends not so much upon what they shall do, as upon what the Republican party shall do. We must recollect that at the last elections the Democrats have shown great strength in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and in the Northwest generally. If prodigal expenditures of money shall continue in connection with the direct taxation, which must be placed this year, it will be used with much force in the elections; and if therewith any radical emancipation movement is developed, showing that this expenditure of money is made and this taxation suffered by the white population on account of the negro, it will be next to an impossibility for the Republicans to withstand the pressure.

The Democratic operations in the coming State elections are only preparatory for what will be of much importance to them, and of much more importance to the country, viz: their attempt to carry the next House of Representatives. That is the end, and all their present action looks to that, and should they succeed they will virtually have the government in their own hands, and upon them will devolve the manner of settling our present difficulties. The Republicans may as well take warning to-day as any time. They have no past to live on; they have no present that gives them strength; if they are to perpetrate their power and the ascendancy of their policy, the foundation thereof is yet to be laid. The people will demand of them action—prompt, persevering, untiring action to suppress the rebellion; next, they will demand the most strict and rigid economy—Morgan transactions are fatal; and finally they must abandon the negro to his own lot and turn their attention to the wretched condition and pressing wants of the white population of this country. If the Democratic party should revive it will not be upon the merits of its own, but upon the demerits of its opponents.—Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, (Republican.)

## Why Canada Desires a War Between the United States and England.

The Quebec (Canada) correspondent of the New York Herald of the date of the 26th of January, after stating that the feeling in Canada is strongly against the North, and in favor of a war between England and the United States, says:

Canada wants a winter outlet to the sea. For nearly six months each year, the only practicable outlet is through United States territory. When the Province was thinly populated and poor, this isolation could be endured; but of late years it has been keenly felt and bitterly deplored. An extension of the Grand Trunk Railway to Halifax has been proposed as a remedy. But the three hundred and fifty miles of railroad which would have to be built would cost fully \$30,000,000—more than either the Province or Great Britain cares to spend in cold blood. The road would pass so close to the frontier of the United States in some places that, in the event of war, it would be very easy for American guerrillas to destroy it, and even if it were protected, it is felt that a single line of railway, five hundred miles long, running through a desert with an Arctic temperature, would be a very inadequate outlet for a people numbering nearly three millions, and advancing daily in wealth and importance.

It will be seen, on your side of the line, a preposterous notion; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that many of the leading minds of Canada have resolved to get Maine, if they can. They say that they require Portland, the terminus of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway; that it is a geographical necessity for them to possess it; that the present troubles of the United States afford them an opportunity of seizing it, which may never occur again; that Maine belongs to them geographically; that the present boundary line was unfairly drawn, and that in claiming Maine as British territory, they are merely asking for that which, of right, belongs to the British crown.

In reflecting upon these somewhat startling pretensions, you will not fail to call to mind several paragraphs which have lately appeared in ministerial prints in England, on the subject of pretended addresses which were alleged to have been forwarded to the Queen by inhabitants of Maine, praying for annexation to Canada. No one in the United States noticed these ominous paragraphs, except with an incredulous smile.

If you reflect how easy it would be for Canada to send a few hundred British subjects into Maine, with instructions to petition for annexation at the proper time, and how plausibly England might, in the event of continued troubles in the United States, send her fleets to Portland to comply with the prayers of the petitioners, you will probably conclude that there was more in these hints than appeared on the surface.

To me it seems that so long as the civil war lasts in the United States, the State of Maine, and especially the town of Portland, will occupy a position of peculiar peril. It was lately stated by a British officer, whose opinions were entitled to respect, that had war resulted from the Mason-Slaiden imbroglio, Portland would have been in the possession of the British within fifteen days after the declaration of war; and further, that it would never have been given up so long as Great Britain held a foot of territory on this continent. False attacks, he added, might be made at Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, but the real point of attack would be Portland, for it, and it alone, was of strategic value.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 4th inst.]  
What General Jim Lane Proposes to Do? Brigadier General Jim Lane makes another radical Abolition speech. It was delivered in Leavenworth, Kansas, before the Mercantile Library Association. It is important only as giving us what he understands were the intentions of the Administration in making him a Brigadier General.

These intentions, according to Lane, were, that he was to rid the whole country west of the Mississippi River of Slavery. And to enable him to do that, he was authorized to put arms into the hands of the slaves, and create, wherever he could, servile insurrections. That is the program of which he has marked out for himself, and which, he gives us to understand, meets the approbation of the Administration.

How far his statements may be relied upon, time will develop. The following dispatch, which appears to be authentic, is not without its explanation:

"The President stated, in a conversation with Mr. Conway, of Kansas, he appointed Lane a Brigadier General with the express understanding that he should serve under General Hunter. Lane expressed a willingness to do so. It was never contemplated that his expedition should be independent of or offensive to Hunter. Lane must receive his orders from Hunter. The President will be glad if Hunter, acting within orders and sense of duty, can give orders that will be satisfactory to Lane."

It would seem, from this dispatch, that Lane was appointed to serve under Major General Hunter, that Lane's expedition was not to be independent of or offensive to Hunter, and that the President will be glad if Hunter can give orders satisfactory to Lane, the special dispatch to the Gazette and Commercial says:

"If General Hunter takes command of the expedition from Fort Leavenworth southward, the campaign will be conducted on the same principles regarding slavery, as if Lane was in command."

What those "same principles regarding slavery" are, Lane tells us in his Kansas speech—arming the slaves and creating servile insurrections.

We shall regret to be convinced that the President has given his sanction to any such mode of conducting the war west of the Mississippi or east of it. In inception it is belittling, and in execution it would be devilish.

The Pennsylvania Democracy.  
The following, which we take from the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, gives us the cheering information that the Democrats of the old Keystone State are rallying to the support of their time-honored principles, regardless of those past differences which have made them such an easy prey to the opposition. It says:

"The meeting of the Democratic State Committee, on Wednesday last, was a harmonious reunion of temporarily estranged political friends. The leading supporters of Douglas and of Breckinridge, in the unfortunate contest of last fall, met together as brethren, forgetful of past dissensions, and solicitous for the success of those great constitutional principles which form the basis of the Democratic creed. Nothing occurred in the slightest degree calculated to mar the harmony of the proceedings. The same spirit manifested in the Committee prevails throughout the Democratic ranks in Pennsylvania. It is once more a united and harmonious party; and when it is thus united it is invincible."

## [Special Dispatches to the N. American & U. S. Gazette.] Letter from Liverpool.

New York, Jan. 31.  
The following is an extract of a letter, per Africa, dated:  
Liverpool, Jan. 18.—\* \* \* I call your particular attention to various articles in the papers I send you by this mail. I can assure you your Government is not increasing the number of its friends on this side of the ocean.  
"The operation in blocking up harbors is looked upon as the most unprecedented and barbarous proceeding of modern days, and you must not be surprised if it turns out that the stone sunk at Charleston prove to be the rocks upon which the Lincoln Government will be wrecked."  
"It is recognized that, for purposes of defence, a people have the right to temporarily obstruct the entrance into their own ports, but not that an aggressive enemy has a right to permanently put a stop to navigation anywhere."  
"Look out for squalls. People are getting tired of this sort of work."

HEAVY ROBBERY OF GOVERNMENT MONEY IN WALL-STREET.—A LARGE AMOUNT IN TREASURY NOTES STOLEN FROM THE NAVY AGENT.—It is reported that on Saturday the navy agent sent his clerk, quite a young man, to the Sub-Treasury with a draft for a large sum of money (the amount of which is not stated), and that the money was delivered to the bearer of the draft, snugly packed in a tin box. With this he started out to return to the agent's office, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets. When near the post-office he was accosted by a man who handed him a letter, saying he had been directed to give him the letter by Mr. Ciseo, Assistant U. S. Treasurer, and that Mr. Ciseo desired he should take the same to No. 16, Nassau street, room No. 10, to Mr. Spring. The young man, thinking it all right, went to the place indicated, and found the room with the name (Spring) on the door. On entering he found the room empty. Seeing a door leading into what appeared to be an inner office, he opened and in a moment was surprised by a man who sprang upon him and passed a bag over his head, tying the same tightly about his neck. Before he could be extricated or give the alarm, the thief had escaped, carrying the box and money with him. The detectives have been busy with the case, but have as yet made no arrests or recovery of any of the treasure.  
N. Y. World, Feb. 4.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,  
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.  
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)  
Has just received a new assortment of  
WATCHES, CLOCKS  
AND  
JEWELRY.  
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.  
Jewelry, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.  
Jan 17th & 18th

NOTICE.  
HAVING closed my store in this city, all those indebted to me, by note or account, will make payment to P. Swigert who is alone authorized to collect the same.  
FRANKFORT, Feb. 5, 1862—Feb 6th & 7th

WANTED!  
A PRACTICAL GARDENER, FLORIST, AND A NURSERYMAN, wishes to lease, for several years, about 15 to 20 acres of good rich land, near Frankfort, Kentucky, with a comfortable dwelling house and necessary out buildings, for the purpose of starting a Nursery, Garden, and Vineyard. The owner of such a tract of land can procure a good tenant, or will be taken as a partner in the business. Address A. B. C., at this office or at Versailles, Ky. Feb. 6th & 7th

Choice Vegetable Seeds by Mail.  
20 VARIETIES FROM.....\$1 00 Our  
45 VARIETIES FROM.....\$2 00 Selection.  
Wishing to give those who reside at a distance an opportunity to test the quality of our Vegetable Seeds, which we are confident will compare favorably with any ever offered in this country, we have prepared small packets, which will be sent by mail, post-paid, at the above prices. These packets contain desirable varieties will be included.  
To prevent disappointment, we wish it distinctly understood that these packets are sent at a special price, and are not to be included in the mail packages, on account of their weight.  
Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky.  
J. P. Send for a description Catalogue.  
Feb 6th & 7th

FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.  
WE will forward by mail to any part of the United States, post-paid, any varieties that may be ordered at the following prices:  
10 varieties selected from those priced at 5 cents per paper.....\$0 50  
22 varieties selected from those priced at 10 cents per paper.....1 00  
3 varieties selected from those priced at 10 cents per paper.....0 50  
12 varieties selected from those priced at 10 cents per paper.....1 00  
2 varieties selected from those priced at 25 cents per paper.....0 50  
5 varieties selected from those priced at 25 cents per paper.....1 00

Collections of Flower Seeds.  
Persons desiring us to make their selections, may rely upon our sending only such seeds as are really most showy and desirable, and of easy cultivation. We believe that our experience will enable us to make selections, large or small, that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction:  
50 Packets Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, favorite kinds.....\$3 00  
25 Packets Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, favorite kinds.....2 50  
25 Packets Annuals, best assorted.....1 00  
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OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S SCHOOL will commence on Monday, January 20th, 1862.

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F. H. OVERTON, having this day purchased the interest of Walter Overton, in the Book Bindery of Major & Overton, the business of the establishment will, for the future, be conducted in the same firm style of Major & Overton. F. H. OVERTON will give the business his special and prompt attention.  
F. H. OVERTON.  
Frankfort, Nov. 4th, 1861.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]  
Another Word on the Financial Question.

A circumstance of great significance took place when the scheme agreed upon by the Committee of Ways and Means for the issue of treasury notes was introduced on Monday in the House of Representatives. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, one of the committee, gave notice that he should move to amend the bill by requiring that the interest on the five hundred millions in six per cent. bonds shall be paid in coin.

Mr. Stevens's sagacity has guided him right in offering this amendment. He sees the importance of keeping up the credit of the government bonds, whatever becomes of the demand notes intended for currency. He perceives the certainty of depreciation in the paper which it is proposed to make a legal tender; and resolves, if he be in his power, that the taint of depreciation shall not reach the government bonds.

If there is to be no depreciation of the treasury notes, there certainly would be no pressing necessity for Mr. Stevens to make this exception in favor of the thirty millions of interest yearly due on the bonds. If the treasury notes, nominally payable on demand, but really not to be paid at all, are to be as good as gold, the holder of the bonds will be as willingly receive them. Mr. Stevens's proposition implies that he is very sure they will not.

The certainty of a depreciation being thus admitted, we would suggest to the good sense of those who have the charge of this measure in the House of Representatives, whether it would not be better to protect the treasury notes from degenerating in value by the same means that they seek to protect the bonds of the government. What reason can be given for authorizing the government to enter into two classes of engagements, one made to be broken and the other made to be kept? The engagements made to be kept, if there is a confidence that they can be kept, will have a value in the market very far above that of the other class of engagements, but even they will be affected by the distrust which the community cannot but feel in the good faith of a government which makes promises that it does not mean to fulfill, and then forces them upon the people by compulsory legislation. Thus the certain decline in the value of the treasury notes will infect and diminish the credit of the bonds, even with the advantage of the protective clause which Mr. Stevens proposes.

But can this engagement to pay coin for the interest on its bonds be kept by our government if its treasury notes be made a legal tender? Half-way measures are as bad in finance as in war, and it is generally the fact of a half-way measure that the mischief is part-repudiated over the good and makes the good wholly mischievous. When depreciated paper and specie are allowed to circulate together, under equal favor of the law, it is the experience of all nations and all periods of time that the baser currency expels the nobler. Mr. Stevens should reflect whether it is not certain that, by putting into circulation so vast an amount of treasury notes made a legal tender, he is not depriving the government of the means of making its payments in coin. The government will receive no gold; the payments to it will be made in depreciated paper, and it may be wholly out of its power to command the coin which thousands of holders of bonds will be clamorous in demanding.

Have the members of Congress forgotten what has been in former years the effect of a paper currency distended largely beyond its due proportions? Mr. Stevens, we are sure, has not. The inflation of the currency brings with it an increase of prices, and the increase of prices is as certainly followed by excessive importations of foreign goods as day is followed by night. The importer makes hay while the sun shines; he is perfectly willing to pay the enormous duties on the goods which he brings in, as long as he is sure of enormous prices in disposing of them; but he can send nothing abroad but gold and silver, and a rapid and silent drain of the precious metals from the country is the inevitable consequence. Our warehouses become stuffed with foreign goods in proportion as our currency degenerates; our merchants, tempted by the gradual rise of prices, involve themselves in debt to the foreign manufacturers. Thus it will result that the streams of gold flowing hither from California will only pass through our ports on its way to Europe. This is one of the causes which, before Congress rises, may compel it to repeal the very provision which Mr. Stevens now proposes.

We are sometimes asked what we have to suggest better than the plan of the Committee of Ways and Means. It does not appear to us that one need go far to look for the true method. We must borrow money from voluntary lenders. To secure a credit with them we must lay a tax of such an amount as to provide amply for the interest on the loans and the gradual reimbursement of the principal. We must offer the bonds of the government at such rates as to tempt the capitalists. It is better to allow them liberal deductions from the nominal value of the bonds, than to suffer the same or greater deductions to be made in the prices we must pay in depreciated currency for everything we need to carry on the war. We shall then suffer in only one respect—in the sale of the bonds—we shall escape the evil of debasing the whole currency of the country, the impoverishment of persons of small means, the responsibility of a measure that oppresses the poor, and the dreadful collapse of credit and the widespread ruin which will be the closing act of the drama.

The issue of treasury notes is, no doubt, necessary, but it is not necessary to make them our main dependence. Their credit should be fortified in every practicable manner, and their issue should come in as a reserve after the bonds are disposed of.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN MADISON.—We learn from a gentleman, who left Richmond yesterday morning, that a desperate affray occurred in that town on last Monday evening, in which Capt. Nelson Burrows, of Colonel Woolford's cavalry, was severely, if not fatally, stabbed; Thomas DeJarnett and John Kanatzer were mortally shot; Wm. Grubbs, of Fort Lafayette, was shot in the hip, and a Mr. Freeze, of Jessamine county, was shot in the shoulder. Some of the parties were dead when our informant left Richmond. We understand that Thomas DeJarnett was the originator of the difficulty and inflicted the wounds upon Capt. Burrows, and that Mr. Irvine Roberts, of Capt. Burrows' company, shot DeJarnett, Kanatzer, and Grubbs, without being himself injured. DeJarnett, Kanatzer, and Grubbs, were secessionists. All were citizens of Madison county, except Freeze, who is a citizen of Jessamine.

LEZ. OBSERVER, 5th.

CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—The New York Tribune lately made the assertion that within the last ten months the country had been robbed of a hundred millions of dollars by corruption in the public service. This is far more than all the losses sustained by the Government from fraud and dishonesty while under Democratic rule, from the beginning of the Government down to the time when it passed into the hands of these disinterested men, who clamored so loudly for an honest and economical Government. We think that some of those who were so anxious for a change of administration would be willing to put up with what they termed "Democratic extravagances," rather than endure such "retrenchment and reform" as Republican rule exhibits.—Bridgeport (Conn.) Fact.

Rebel Account of Marshall's Defeat.

Humphrey Marshall's Victory (9) in Kentucky—A Clear Statement of Facts—Interesting Details—Written by an Eye-Witness and Participant in the Conflict, etc.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 29.]  
The following brief and clear narrative of this important conflict is furnished us by a participant in the affair. Its truthfulness is its greatest recommendation, and its particular interest to a Virginia reader lies in the honorable mention made of one of our own regiments.

Knowing that every item of news from the State of Kentucky is hailed with great interest by your numerous readers, I have thought proper to give you a short account of the movements of General Marshall, from the 6th to the 15th of January.

General Marshall had taken a position and fortified himself some three miles above Paintsville, on the river. But after learning the movements of the enemy, he thought best to fall back so as to prevent the enemy from cutting off his supplies and getting in his rear. Hence we slowly began our retrograde movement, noticing the enemy, until on the night of the 9th we rested at the foot of the mountain, some four miles west of Prestonsburg. During the night of the 10th we learned that the enemy, in large numbers, was moving towards us from the direction of Prestonsburg. On the morning of the 10th we took our line of march in the direction of the Cross Roads, three miles west of Prestonsburg, soon learning that the position would be disputed by the enemy.

On arriving at the Cross Roads, we learned that the enemy, 5,000 or 6,000 strong, had taken his position about three quarters of a mile below the Cross Roads. Two regiments and some cavalry, as a reserve, had taken their position at the foot of the hill to our front and the left, while the main body of the enemy was formed into line of battle at the foot of the hill, to our front and right, awaiting our approach.

General Marshall placed his artillery, four pieces in number, to the right of the Cross Roads, and Col. Trigg's Fifty-fourth Virginia regiment in the rear to protect it. Our cavalry were placed to our left, across the creek, in the wood. Col. A. C. Moore's Twenty-ninth Virginia regiment was posted to the front and right of the artillery, on the brow of the hill, at whose base the enemy had his line of battle. Col. Williams' Kentucky regiment was placed on the same hill, protecting the right of Col. Moore's regiment.

Thus posted, the two armies began a moment, in which the history of the battle began. The enemy looked grand and imposing, completely equipped and neatly dressed. Our line was small, and seemingly of little firmness, when compared with the enemy. Badly equipped and untrained, and well lighted by long heavy marches through the mud and rain, living on less than half rations for the last few weeks. But we feared them not, and were anxious to try them.

But the time to view the enemy was of short duration, for soon the boom of our artillery announced to us that the battle had begun, and the hissing of the ball and cracking of the brush over our heads told us that the hottest of the conflict would fall on Colonel Moore's Twenty-ninth Virginia regiment; but our boys were calm and ready.

For two long hours the enemy poured upon Colonel Moore and Williams' regiments a perfect storm of ball, which our boys received with coldness, and responded to with such terrible fire that the enemy began to stagger from the effects. Just at this point Colonel Moore ordered his regiment to charge, leading it in person. With such firmness was the charge made that the enemy broke at our approach. But just as the foe was dislodged from his position, we were cross-fired from the right and left with deadly effect, supposed partly to have been done by our own men through mistake. At the same time someone—one who knows who—gave command to fall back to our old position. Thus, in an instant, we lost all we had gained in two long hours of hard fighting. In the charge we lost five or six of our brave boys.

On reaching the brow of the hill we gave a shot for Jeff. Davis, resolving to have the field. Again we opened fire with double energy. Now the battle raged along the whole brow of the hill. Colonel Williams fought like a tiger. Twice the enemy tried to flank him; twice they were repulsed. The cavalry having dismounted, poured a dreadful and destructive fire into the right flank of the insolent foe. The artillery was likewise in a better position; throwing shot and shell with fatal effect. Colonel Trigg's regiment was called forward to reinforce Col. Moore; but before they could reach their position victory was proclaimed in favor of Jeff. Davis. The enemy's guns were silenced, and as soon as the Yankees could get off the field we were left its possessors.

Had not been on us the rout would have been complete but the day was gone, we were tired and hungry, eight miles from our camp, thought best to gather up our dead and wounded and seek rest for our bodies.

Much might be said of individual acts of bravery, but time will not permit. All did their duty. Most of our troops had never before seen a battle field, yet they fought with the courage and boldness which characterizes the cavalry which they represent. With a united effort they completely whipped a foe numerically five times stronger than themselves.

Colonel A. C. Moore's Twenty-ninth Virginia regiment bore the heat of the day. He was under the most terrific fire for more than four consecutive hours; yet his ranks never staggered. Our Colonels Moore and Leigh, were constantly at the head of their column, cheering their men and directing their fire.

The gloomiest part of the day was after the enemy had left the field. The shrieks of the wounded and dying were truly heart-rending.

Our loss is five killed and four wounded in Colonel Moore's regiment, and four killed and five wounded in Colonel Williams' regiment. The enemy's is from four hundred to five hundred killed, and about the same number wounded.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.—The Judiciary Committee will resume their investigations to-morrow of the censorship of the press. Mr. Mitchell, editor of New York Times, is summoned before them for Monday. Copies of all the suppressed dispatches have been secured by the Committee from the telegraph office. Their report, if ever divulged, will convey to the public a chapter in the history of the war as intensely interesting as any yet published.

THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS, in trying to get their reports before the public, in defiance of the censor, are rich and rare. Complaint is not made of the suppression of military movements, but of political and State matters, Cabinet meetings, military orders, criticisms on military men and Government officials, etc., are the subjects of discussion; to ascertain how far the Government has gone, and how unjust and unnecessary have been its actions, is the subject of investigation.—Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Rebel Force in the Field—The Mistakes of the North—The War Policy of the South—Prompt Legislation Needed.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 29.]

A review of the past history of this war brings out one feature in bold relief, which is, that the people have at no moment been wanting in the duty demanded of them. There are those who feel some apprehension of trouble on the subject of enlisting a sufficient army to take the place of the men of twelve months who will go out of service next spring, summer and fall; but our own fears on this account are removed by a recollection of the alacrity which has characterized the people in meeting every emergency that has arisen in the course of the war. Even at this moment there are many thousands of troops, enlisted for the war, seeking admission in the Confederate service, who cannot yet be accepted on account of the deficiency of arms; and we believe that with proper effort, the fact will continue to be as it heretofore, has been at every moment of the war, that more troops offer than there are arms to place in their hands.

The capacity of the Southern Confederacy is arms we believe to be from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand. This is a full large enough force to keep in the field, and we do not fear but that enough troops will always be seeking admission into the service to give employment to this number of arms.

The enemy have committed a great mistake in bringing so large an army into the field as anything like their boasted six hundred thousand. It is too large a force to be employed to the best advantage; and while producing an enormous drain upon their Treasury, supplies wholesale food for death and camp disease. They will break down their Treasury and frighten their people by heavy taxation out of all taste for the war, long before they can bring their vast and cumbersome machinery for invasion into play, and long before they can succeed in subjugating the South.

The blunder they are committing is apparent, and they have gone too far in it to retrieve it, although they have now plainly discovered the error they have committed. We must not copy their fatal mistake by bringing a too large and utterly unwieldy force into the field. Our policy is to employ a smaller force, and to husband our men, supplies and finances, in proportion as they lavish and waste theirs. Those of our Southern people take a very mistaken view of the war who think our cause is ruined if we fail to meet the vast hostilities which we have committed, and that an adversary army, committed, merely to a large and utterly unwieldy force of our own, would do us infinitely more damage than a like army of the enemy invading our soil. The invader may lay waste particular districts of our territory; but the support of his army would at last fall wholly on his own treasury; while the loss we would sustain would not be a hundredth part of the cost of a vast opposing force placed by ourselves in the field to confront his own.

That view, therefore, is a most erroneous one, which supposes we must meet the North, man with man, and copy the greatest blunder that an adversary army has committed, because he has set us the fatal example. No; two hundred thousand men would be a force fully adequate to meet all the requirements of the South, and to conduct this war to a glorious conclusion. None can doubt that we can bring and keep that number in the field throughout the war without trouble, strain or exhaustion.

All that is required at present is the proper legislation looking to the organization of our military forces. It is not so essential that this legislation should be exactly the best that can be devised, as that it should be speedily matured and put into operation. The laws, whatever they may be, should already be upon the statute book, and the important business of enlistments should be at this moment in active progress. Let the people only know the duty required of them, and, depend upon it, they will do the rest. They desire just and impartial laws, laying the burden of service with even hand upon all capable of duty; and such a system of impartial draftings will leave no room for, nor appearance of, favoritism. All that the people demand is a just system of legislation on the subject, and they will engage to do the rest. The country has made no call upon them as yet that they have failed to respond to with alacrity. In the matter of enlistments they have always been ahead of the capacity of the Government to arm them. With proper legislation they will continue so, and the great desideratum now is not soldiers, but prompt and just legislation regulating the organization of the military forces of the State.

Our own legislation is now engaged upon this important subject, and we trust that wisdom and dispatch will characterize their proceedings. The present week ought not to close without witnessing the consummation of the proper laws for this purpose, because the time is growing so short for the organization of the troops of the State that any longer delay of the requisite legislation would be most prejudicial to the public interests.

[From the Greensport (N. Y.) Republican Watchman.]

Disgusting.

"Pass, and send us immediately, resolutions instructing Senators to expel Bright."

Such is the language of a dispatch signed by the nineteen Republican members of Congress from New York, and addressed to their party friends at Albany. The reason for such an infamous attempt to intrude partisan malignancy into the judicial deliberations of the Senate is found in the fact that Senator Harris, in a speech which does him honor for his candid admissions, had expressed his conviction that Mr. Bright had not done any act to justify expulsion, and his resolve to vote against it. In whatever light this act of the nineteen Honorables (1) is viewed, it can scarcely fail to excite intense disgust and detestation. To think that at a time when the very lives and fortunes of the people are at stake; when vast armies and fleets are dependent on Congress for the means of support; when bold rascality and organized robbery are sucking the life-blood of the Government, unchecked; when enormous taxation is casting its ominous shadow over an impoverished people and a prostrated industry; when the soul of the currency is menaced with death, and trade is palsied with dread of coming evils; that at such a time, instead of directing their undivided energies to the great and solemn task which the country expects of them, Congressmen are found ready to meet all, and unite in a base effort to force their partisan judgment upon the constitutional and sovereign tribunal where alone the subject of their unparalleled impudence can be tried! We are mortified to add that, in obedience to their behest, a resolution to the required effect was introduced in the Legislature next day. It ought to be kicked out with the scorn it deserves.

In regard to the main question of Mr. Bright's "loyalty," his own defense is ample and conclusive, and will satisfy any fair-minded man.

A NAMELESS VICTORY.—The Commercial announced a few days ago, on the strength of one of its army correspondents, that the victory in Kentucky should be called the battle of Webb's Cross Roads. The Louisville Journal says it was twenty-five miles from there, and seems to think this militates against the Commercial's christening and its correspondent's geography. It is hardly fair to hold a metropolitan journal so closely to geography. What is twenty-five miles in this day of long-range guns and journals?

TELEGRAPHIC.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.  
SENATE.—The Senators who voted against Bright's expulsion were, Bayard, Cowan, Carlisle, Harris, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Thompson, and Willey—14.  
YEAS—32.  
The Vice President said that as two thirds had voted in favor of the resolution, it was adopted.  
The Senate adjourned.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 5.  
The steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 23d, via Londonderry the 24th ult., arrived here this morning. Her dates are five days later.

Great Britain.—The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says it is not true, as some journals represent, that the French Government has taken steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and South.

Mr. Massey, M. P., delivered a speech to his constituents at Salford, in which he advocated that the European powers should interfere, and close the struggle between North and South, by recognizing the Confederate States and breaking the blockade. The speech attracted some attention.

The London Times, in an editorial upon it, says: "Let France interfere, if she likes. England's true policy is to suffer a little longer, and let the event work itself out. It will not be long. It may, indeed, be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of open ports and a large supply of cotton. Let us, then, pursue our honest policy by standing quite aloof."

The Manchester Guardian argues in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards the cotton supply, it says it is a question how far in this district the prevailing distress is due to the civil war in America, and whether it is not as much attributable to over production as to mere dearth of cotton. The factory statistics of Manchester show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending. The movement was expected to become much more general and extensive.

The London Times publishes a letter from a correspondent calling attention to the fact that the Federal Government has infringed, and continues to infringe, the rules of neutrality at Southampton, and calling upon the government no longer to tolerate such a flagrant disregard of neutral rights.

The brig West Indian, Captain Foote, from Charleston, December 4, with a cargo of spirits of turpentine, had arrived at Liverpool. Her Captain reports that the Federal blockade of Charleston is anything but effectual, and says that the stone blockade, so far from stopping the entrance to the port, will eventually deepen the shallow channels. The citizens of Charleston have very little uneasiness on the subject.

It was represented that Charleston was well defended, and between that city and Savannah, Gen. Lee has about 40,000 troops under his command.

A London letter in the Paris Patrie asserts that the British Government will protest against the measure for declaring the Southern ports closed against foreign commerce. After strenuous exertions, access had been gained to a part of the Hartly coal mine, and about 100 of the 250 buried miners had been discovered. It was feared that the remainder would be found dead.

France.—The Paris Monitor of the 22d publishes Minister Fould's budget in the shape of an address to the Emperor. Fould's report caused great excitement on the bourse and the funds declined considerably; at the close, however, there was some recovery. Renten are quoted at 69 1/2, a decline on the day of about 1/2 per cent.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 5.  
Further by the steamship Nova Scotia.  
The following summary of news was sent out by the City of Baltimore, which left Liverpool on the 22d and Queenstown 28d January:

The question of European intervention in the civil war in America is being much more freely canvassed, the proceedings at Charleston for alleged general insufficiency of the blockade being the excuse for such step.

Earl Russell's letter to the Liverpool Ship Owners' Association had been published. The letter says that the British Government notified Lord Lyons when the measure was preparing, that such a plan as the stone blockade would seem to imply despair of the restoration of the Union, which was the professed object of the war; for it could never be the wish of the United States Government to destroy cities from which their own country was to derive a portion of its riches. Such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge, and as an irredeemable injury against an enemy.

Lord Lyons was further told that even as a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war, such a measure would not be justifiable. It would be a plot against the commerce of all nations, and against the intercourse of the Southern States with the civilized world. Lord Lyons was desired to speak in this sense to Mr. Seward, who, it was supposed, would disavow the illegal project. "Now, however," says the letter, "that the project seems to have been carried into effect at Charleston, Lord Lyons will be instructed to make no further representations to Mr. Seward with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction at other ports."

It was stated that the French Minister at Washington had been furnished with the formal disapprobation of the French Government at the conduct of the United States Government in choking up Charleston harbor with stone, and that she would join Lord Lyons in protesting against the act.

The London Times continues its denunciations of the stone blockade, and asserts that the project of the British Government against Bologne in 1804, was a different thing, having been designed to shut in a hostile fleet.

The London Morning Post says that matters in America are evidently approaching a situation in which the de facto Government of the South may claim consideration in Europe. Some journals say that if in spite of the remonstrances against it, other Southern ports are served like Charleston, England and France will have nothing left them to do but to interfere.

The Liverpool Post emphatically declares that the war must be stopped by mediation if possible, by force if necessary.

The London Daily News continues to denounce the idea of recognizing the South, and says it is time the country should utter its voice against it in unmistakable terms. It is reported that the initiative in proclaiming the blockade of the Southern ports inefficient will be taken by France. The French Government journals continue to make the most of the Charleston blockade.

[Special to the Post.]  
The flag of truce from rebeldom conveyed an impudent demand. The message is said to have been from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln, announcing that if the Federal Government permit the rebel brigades to be hung under the order of General Halleck, the Federal prisoners—Col. Corcoran, and Lee, Wilcox, and others—held as hostages for the pirates shall be immediately hung in retaliation. Cabinet meeting was called to consider the subject, but I am requested not to announce the result. Jeff. Davis will learn it soon enough.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 4.

The transports which left Cairo, yesterday, with troops on board, came straggling in here one at a time during all of last night, and immediately proceeded up the Tennessee river. We reached a point ten miles this side of Ft. Henry about daylight, where we found the gunboats St. Louis, Essex, and Carondelet, and Cincinnati lying at anchor.

The troops on board the new Uncle Sam, Illinois, and Alex. Scott were here disembarked, and again re-embarked and landed four miles above, where the balance of troops were also landed as fast as they arrived.

The gunboats weighed anchor upon our arrival, and steamed up to within gunshot range of the fort, when an interchange of shot and shell was had between our boats and the fort, about twenty shots being fired on each side. The shooting was very accurate on both sides. One shot from the fort struck the upper wooden cabin of the Essex and tore a hole in her. The damage was, however, trifling, as this cabin was but a temporary affair. Several of our shells burst in the fort, and immense damage is supposed to have been done. At intervals between the shots, a rebel steamer was seen maneuvering about.

A powerful Union force is now encamped on the heights of the east bank of the Tennessee river, just beyond the range of the enemy's guns.

The transports, after landing their human cargoes, returned to Paducah, where they will take on reinforcements and proceed, as speedily as possible, to the point of debarkation near Fort Henry.

The new Uncle Sam met with an accident in returning here this afternoon, about twenty miles up the river, while running close to the shore. She ran into a large tree, tearing away her railings and escape-pipe, and damaging her wheelhouse and barbor shop, the latter to the great consternation of the proprietor of the last establishment.

Heavy reinforcements will be landed near Fort Henry to-morrow, to co-operate with the force now there, and ere many days shall elapse the crash of arms will be heard in this quarter that will shake secessionism to its foundation. I have not been able to learn what, if anything, has been done on the Cumberland from Smithland.

Providing for a Lieutenant-General.

A bill is maturing authorizing the President to appoint a Lieutenant-General from the regular or volunteer officers. It is designed to put somebody over McClellan. J. D. Bright was expelled from the Senate to-day. He left before the vote was announced. The galleries were densely crowded, and the audience expressed their satisfaction at the result.

Previous to expulsion, Bright spoke at length, saying that he had ever voted for peace and never gave a sectional vote.

Every impulse of his heart was given to his country, and he yielded to no man in his attachment to it. If he should be turned out he would put himself on trial before a tribunal which should be found just. He would submit to the people of Indiana the question of the right or wrong in this case. He had no part in the movement for disruption of the Union. He would leave the people to decide the question.

OUR WORKSHOPS.—A death-like stillness prevails in nearly all our workshops, where, a few months since, the "busy hum of industry" prevailed, and honest labor, cheerfully performed, received a liberal reward. Our workmen should understand that this could have been avoided by simply adopting the "Crittenden Compromise"—a patriotic, equitable, and just measure. Those who defeated that soothing and healing measure must be held to a strict account for the injury they thus inflicted upon the great interests of the country. When Toombs and Davis signified that they were willing to accept this as a basis for the adjustment of the difficulties between the North and the South, then was the time for every Northern Senator and Representative to throw away his partisan feelings and rally to the country for the Union, and for the workshops and workmen of New England.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer.

"Slavery," says an abolition journal, "is costing the United States three million dollars per day," and it adds, "is it not about time to put an end to such an expenditure?" This abolition journal has got the boot on the wrong leg. It is abolitionism that is costing the United States three millions per day. Had the abolitionists acceded to the reasonable wishes of the Union men of the border States, at any time between December 1st, 1860, and February, 1861, Southern secessionism would have been a failure, and the treaty would to-day have been united and at peace. Is it not about time to put an end to abolitionism?—Chicago Times.

How TAXES ARE RAISED IN ENGLAND.

In England, a stamp receipt must be given for all sums over four shillings, (\$8), and this stamp costs two cents. It is the same for checks, drafts, or orders on demand. Agreements, letters or power of attorney, bills of exchange or promissory notes, protests, bonds and mortgages, bills of lading, apprentices indentures, legacies, male servants, dogs, horses for private use, carriages (except omnibuses and cabs), and quack medicines, are all taxed in England, and might be made productive here, now that public purposes require a large public revenue.

Albany (N. Y.) Argus and Atlas.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.—Said a laboring man the other day, who has been in the habit of voting the Republican ticket, "I begin to see where the 'irrepressible conflict' is to be, if this war is made an abolition war. It will be between the white laborers of the North and the negroes turned loose to compete with them." And so it will be, of course. If these States are overrun with wandering and half-civilized negroes, compelled to work simply for their bread and clothes, the price of labor will naturally run down to a low figure, and the white laborers will feel the first pressure.

Albany (N. Y.) Argus and Atlas.

A dispatch was received from New York by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce that some of the banks in that city refused to receive demand Treasury notes to-day, except at a slight discount. We understand the rate is fixed at 1-4 per cent. for New York City Suspended Bank Paper.

Cin. Eng., February 6th.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1862.

CASES DECIDED.

Williams vs. Williams' adm'r, Mercer; affirmed. Shors vs. DeJarnett, Bourbon; affirmed. Lee vs. Hamilton, Bath; reversed.

ORDERS.

Miller and Blythe vs. Moore, Calloway; time extended till first day of next term to file petition for rehearing. Caldwell, Ballard; continued.

Shrader, & Co. vs. Phillips et al, Lou. Chy.; argued by Pope for appellees, and argued by Morris for appellants, and over till to-morrow for further argument.

Park vs. Roach, Kenton; mandate modified.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1862.

CASES DECIDED.

Ormsby, Bridgeford & Gray vs. Pope & Jacob, Lou. Chy.; affirmed.

Perkins vs. Atchison et al, Warren; reversed. Bell et al vs. Moore et al, Lawrence; reversed on original and cross appeal.

ORDERS.

McCauley vs. Ater, Fayette; submitted on briefs. Shrader et al vs. Phillips et al, Lou. Chy.; argument concluded by Judge Marshall for appellees.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

NOTICE.

ON and after Thursday, January 9, 1862, FREIGHT TRAINS will run until further notice as follows: Leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. Jan 9 wkt-wtf

Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington & Frankfort

RAILROADS.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 4, 1861, trains will leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellview; connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle; at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville; at Payne's Station for Georgetown; and at Lexington via railroad and stage for Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

SECOND TRAIN—3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellview; connecting at Eminence for New Castle, and at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leaves at 4:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; and returning, will leave Lawrenceburg at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all stations, and arrive at Louisville at 9:30 A. M.

Freight Trains leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the route, will be sold at the Depot in Louisville, or at the Depot in Brooksville.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

COMMISSION BUSINESS

# OFFICIAL.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz  
WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have caused the residents and the citizens upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is the duty of the Commonwealth to repel the invaders from her soil.

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from her soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizens' property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the ends desired by the resolutions, and that he call out as much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth. Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto notwithstanding, and he hereby issues this proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same publicly known to the people, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raiders, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23rd day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

# OFFICIAL.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act, to-wit:  
An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.  
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, and the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, be then serving under the authority of the so-called Confederate States, and who are enlisted by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places, and under such conditions, as the Governor may deem proper, and shall be paid, when so mustered into service, in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall be organized into service under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses; Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose; And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized, and the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

9. That the commanding General shall be authorized to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is authorized to appoint, known to the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops raised under this act, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

11. This act to be of force from its passage. Has this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto notwithstanding, and he hereby issues this proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said act above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

## LOOK AT THIS

M. L. PIERSON,  
Manufacturer of and Dealer in  
CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES,  
St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.  
(At the old Stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above Establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part has been spared to secure the best and cheapest goods, Cakes, Candy, Syrups, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Also Agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machine, one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38.00; Heinecke \$5.00 extra.

Also Agent for the most comfortable accommodation yet seen at my Confectionary at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock, P. M. mar27 wkt-wt

## EXTRACT OF TOBACCO

For dipping Sheep and Lambs, and for destroying all kinds of Vermin and other animals.

THE Manufacturers of this new and valuable preparation, beg leave to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this effective remedy for destroying Ticks, and all other insects injurious to animals, and preventing the alarming attacks of the Fly and Scab on Sheep.

It is not only removes the vermin on animals, but cleanses and purifies the skin, thereby materially benefiting their general health, and greatly improving wool, both in quality and quantity.

This article completely supersedes that laborious and disagreeable work of preparation in your own buildings for Sheep-washing, as it is ready at all times, in any climate, and for all descriptions of Sheep, even for ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

FISHER & CO.  
SOLE AGENTS,  
23 CENTRAL Wharf, Boston.

## A Specific for Hooping-Cough

It is known by a few individuals in the counties of Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham that I have a remedy that effectively cures Hooping-Cough. If there are remedies in America or Europe that cure it, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use), physicians tell the families they attend it can't be cured. I have no doubt that the remedy I use cures it, and I have no doubt that the remedy I use cures it, and I have no doubt that the remedy I use cures it.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

# YOU CAN'T FIND

AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS  
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE  
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apophenies and Consumers all testify that  
is the Only Reliable Article  
For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.  
PADDON, KY., July 27, 1860.

Mr. W. A. BELL:

Dear Sir—I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that it is the only article ever brought to the public worth purchasing. Yours truly,  
JOHN G. DAILY.

PADDON, KY., July 27, 1860.

Messrs. W. E. Hagan & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Sent—Above please find statement of Mr. John G. Daily, of Paducah, Ky., in regard to HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is given after having used most of the preparations now in the market, and after a careful comparison of the merits, and must be considered conclusive as to the merits of the Inimitable. An out of the large size, forward it, please double the quantity to the same person. Very truly yours,  
W. A. BELL.

## IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR.

where age or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

## "ANYBODY"

Who may try it, will find that it does not color the skin, but, by stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives color to the hair, and restores its natural color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety as the most delicate of perfumes. It is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article for the toilet has no equal.

Read this letter:

St. Louis, Mo., June 1st, 1859.

M. SSS. W. E. Hagan & Co.

I hereby certify that my hair having become grey, and my head portable, I bought of Henry Reynolds, Druggist, one four-oz bottle of HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. By its use my hair was restored to its original color and thickness; it removed all dandruff, arrested its falling, and gave it a rich, glossy appearance. Its effects were entirely different from any Hair Preparation I ever used. It has cured several ladies and gentlemen, my intimate friends, who all speak of the Inimitable as being the best and cheapest Hair Preparation in our market. I can fully recommend it, and will refer any one to Henry Reynolds, Druggist, for the truth of my statements.

Read one of the many letters received by the Proprietors:

St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1859.

Messrs. W. E. Hagan & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Gent—The happy results, tending the use of HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, which I have used, have been so successful, that I have no doubt but that it will be found to be a valuable article. I have used it for several months, and it has completely restored my hair to its natural color and thickness, and has given it a rich, glossy appearance. I have no doubt but that it will be found to be a valuable article. I have no doubt but that it will be found to be a valuable article. I have no doubt but that it will be found to be a valuable article.

Very respectfully yours,  
M. W. BOST, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sold everywhere—Price 50c and \$1 per bottle.

W. E. Hagan & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

and 184-185th

## BEFORE TAKING THE AFTER TAKING THE

DR. WRIGHT'S

CELEBRATED

REJUVENATING ELIXIR!!

Prepared on the principles of the latest and most approved methods by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

This is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and distinct mode of cure, for the removal of all the ailments of the system, and for the restoration of the system to its original state of health. It is a powerful and effective remedy, and is a valuable article for the family. It is a powerful and effective remedy, and is a valuable article for the family. It is a powerful and effective remedy, and is a valuable article for the family.

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# HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

OF  
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID  
EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Neuritis, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Arising from a diseased condition of the Life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in the Male or Female.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

Giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Broom to the Falid Check.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, which will be found in the following list.

Disipation

To Exertion, Loss of Power, etc., etc.

Weakness, General Weakness, Nervous, Trembling, etc., etc.

Disipation

To Exertion, Loss of Power, etc., etc.

Weakness, General Weakness, Nervous, Trembling, etc., etc.

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Disipation

To Exertion, Loss of Power, etc., etc.

Weakness, General Weakness, Nervous, Trembling, etc., etc.

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